

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

Y. H. ALLEN

EDITOR

DAY..... NOVEMBER 1, 1915.

SUPPLYING BOOZE TO PRISONERS.

In many states the smuggling of liquor to inmates of jails, penitentiaries or asylums is a felony. It is recognized that supplying liquor to men or women in such institutions is likely to breed murderous mutiny and in any event is utterly shattering to discipline.

No such law exists on the statute-books of the territory, say those who have recently looked up the subject as a result of the allegations concerning the administration at the county jail. In Hawaii it is a matter of prison regulation. If the stories are true as told by several witnesses who have been called before the grand jury at the county jail, under the present administration it is not even a matter of regulation. If there is any rule, it is laughed at or winked at.

One of the men whose stories figure in the startling disclosures published by the Star-Bulletin said that he did not see guards and prisoners drinking together, but that he saw prisoners drinking from a supply somehow sent them and also guards drinking among themselves. The prisoners in this case were the privileged gentlemen of the McGrath-Bowers-Boggs gang, who were given the freedom of the jail hospital and made of it a very comfortable clubhouse.

If the allegations of liquor-smuggling to this gang are found by the territorial grand jury to have foundation, one constructive move would be a recommendation by the jury to be brought before the next legislature, making it a felonious offense for any person to send liquor into any jail, municipal, county or territorial, in Hawaii.

MAJ. DREYFUS' RELATED VINDICATION

News comes from Paris that Maj. Alfred Dreyfus, central figure in the spy trials which racked France and stirred the world twenty years ago, has reentered the army and is connected with the defense forts around Paris. Dreyfus as captain was accused of selling military secrets to Germany. He is a Jew and religious prejudice as well as patriotic hysteria entered into the trials, which first convicted and later cleared him—the clearing coming upon the exposure of the real traitor, Maj. Esterhazy. Dreyfus suffered terrible hardship and privation on Devil's Island, but in 1899, five years after the first accusations, he was freed, and seven years later completely cleared and given the rank of major.

RIDDLING THE REDFIELD LETTER.

In the exchange of open letters on the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail line from business the Pacific Mail president, Julius Kruttschnitt, has considerably the better of Secretary of Commerce Redfield. Mr. McAdoo defends the administration from the charge that the senator's bill passed by Congress has forced the Pacific Mail from the ocean. He intimates very strongly that the Pacific Mail corporation saw a chance to sell its steamers at a high figure on account of the war's effect on charter and steamship values. He also insists in his open letter that the Pacific Mail went out of business with practically no advance notice and declares that it should have tried to operate under the seamen's law.

President Kruttschnitt's letter riddles the secretary's arguments into nothing. He shows that during the eleven years when Andrew Furuseth, La Follette and others were trying to force the bill through, the Pacific Mail repeatedly told exactly what would happen, and repeatedly pointed out to congressional committees at numerous hearings that the Pacific Mail could not continue operation under the proposed law. The reasons were given in minute detail.

He shows also that long before the war was dreamed of, long before high prices were offered for steamships, the Pacific Mail had declared its inability to operate under this law. He further says with perfect aptness that "the same reasons which increased the value of ships would have made the Pacific Mail unwilling to part with its vessels and abandon a business which it had been engaged in for years if the intolerable restrictions of the LaFollette bill had not deprived it of any choice in the matter."

And he puts the gist of Secretary Redfield's letter in its proper light by saying: "The claim of surprise at the effects of the seamen's bill is absurd."

Secretary Redfield's letter was plausible but

not convincing; and the answer by President Kruttschnitt is convincing. Because the Pacific Mail has done what for eleven years it has prophesied it would have to do—go out of business on account of the Seamen's Law, it is attacked on the score of good faith!

A CARNIVAL POLICY THAT SHOULD WORK.

Mid-Pacific Carnival directors have made what looks like a wise decision in placing the mass of detailed work of arranging the big February Carnival in the hands of a secretary who is a paid executive.

Every director-general who has handled the Carnival in recent years has come to the conclusion that it has grown into a business of large proportions, and as such cannot be looked after by men whose time is primarily taken up with their own private affairs. They have pointed out this after the last four or five Carnivals and it has been emphasized in the press.

If we mistake not, Director-General Dougherty last year urged strongly that the main burden be handled by a paid executive and that the director-general be made more of an honorary than an active position. Now the heads of the 1915 Carnival corporation will divide the general responsibilities among committees, will decide all matters of policy either through the directorate or the committees, and will place very much of the detail upon the shoulders of the paid executive secretary.

This plan is justified both by the emergency arising from Director-General Cooper's sudden resignation and by the experience of Carnival managements in the past.

Preparations for a possible British conscription have been extended to the Far East. The British consul-general at Yokohama has published a notice requesting British subjects to register in view of the present state of war and the desirability of having as complete a record as possible of all British residents. The Japan Gazette, the organ of the British community, expresses the hope that though the registration is voluntary all British citizens will willingly fall into line and give the necessary information. Residents are particularly requested to state what they are prepared and qualified to do in case of need.

Supervisor Kauhane's proposition to bond the county to finish the Judd road from Hilo to Kailua, "as the bird flies," does not seem to do justice to his usual clear-headed, practical sense. Wait twenty-five years, until we get a decent road round the portion of the island where people live and move and have their being, before plunging into an uninhabited wilderness with a \$10,000 a mile macadam road.—Kohala Midget.

Explanations continue to roll in from the Allies as to their landing of troops on Greek soil, while the Teuton sympathizers insist it is not essentially different from the German invasion of Belgium. To the neutral world it looks as if both sides forget all about international law when military necessity stares them in the face.

Our hat is in the air for Governor Pinkham's pardon of Ramos, the Filipino sent to prison for stealing \$63, while haules Hoogs and Abrams, whose stealings went into tens of thousands, marched out of the court-room merely fined.—Kohala Midget.

Louisiana sugar men may wish to make a fight for the restoration of the full sugar duty, but if the sugar men of Hawaii are well-advised they will act in harmony with the administration's plans to retain the present duty.

Speaking in football parlance, the Tentons have made first down in the Balkans and are successfully directing mass plays at the enemy, with Bulgaria on the flank waiting to catch a forward pass.

In sailing over the sea of life, select only sea-worthy friendship. If you select the other kind it is bound to go to pieces during a storm; which is the time friendship is most needed.—Stray Shots.

Until Villa and Carranza begin using poisoned gas they must be regarded as waging savage warfare.

Yet the situation seems tighter than ever at

The Business Man And The Saloon

A Parable.

Once on a time there was a businessman in a certain town who believed that the only way to handle the liquor traffic was to license it. He said it was too great and powerful to kill entirely and the city ought to get some revenue from a necessary evil.

One evening, just as he was getting ready to leave his office, he had an unexpected visitor.

"Yer will excuse me for coming at this time," said the visitor, "but I will not trouble you long and I may not come again."

"Who are you?" asked the businessman in astonishment, for he had never seen in all his life a person so beautiful and at the same time so sad.

"I am an angel from heaven," said the visitor. "I have been sent down here to see how the sons of man live in their cities, and to ask a few questions. Will you answer some of them?"

"If I am able," faltered the businessman as he gazed in awe at his heavenly visitor.

"Tell me, then, the exact truth. I do not want you to tell me what you have been brought up to believe, but the real facts. You have a thing in this city called the saloon. What is a saloon?"

"A place where intoxicating liquor is sold."

"What is that?"

"A drink made from alcohol."

"What is alcohol?"

"A chemical made from various grains and plants."

"Is it good for the body?"

"No, it is a poisonous drug."

"What effect does it have on a human being?"

"It makes him drunk."

"What is that?"

"When a man is drunk he loses his reason."

"What does he do in that condition?"

"Sometimes he commits murder. He has even been known to kill his own wife and babies while drunk."

"What other things does alcohol do?"

"It makes thousands of people insane, and causes thousands more to be born defectively. It creates pauperism, crime and lust. It beggars families, destroys health, robs men and women of natural affection, fills the hearts of those who have to be cared for at public expense, breaks the hearts of fathers and mothers, creates licentious passions and leads thousands of innocent girls to lives of shame. It is mankind's most terrible enemy, destroying his mind, body and soul."

"Why, then, is such a thing as a saloon allowed to exist in this city?"

"Because it is licensed."

"Who does that?"

"The people."

"What people?"

"The citizens."

"Do businessmen license a saloon?"

"Yes."

"Do they license any other institutions to commit crimes against humanity?"

"No."

"Is there any place on earth where the making and selling of alcohol is called a crime and forbidden?"

"Oh, yes. All Russia forbids it as a crime; also fourteen states in this country."

"Is it called a crime by law?"

"Yes, the highest court we have has repeatedly so declared."

"Why do you license a saloon to commit these crimes?"

"To get the revenue."

"What is that?"

"The license."

"How much is it?"

"One thousand dollars a year."

"How many saloons have you in this town?"

"One hundred."

"How much money is spent in them for alcohol?"

"Two million dollars a year."

"Does your license fee come out of that?"

"Yes."

"Does the saloon pay for the expense of taking care of the public charges caused by drink?"

"Oh, no."

"Who does?"

"We do."

"What does it cost to take care of all the wrecks in this town caused by alcohol?"

"Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year."

"Do businessmen call that good business?"

"Many of them do."

"Do you?"

"Yes."

"Would you license a gang of burglars to break into so many banks in this town every year for a license in order to get a revenue from their business?"

"Of course not."

"Does professional burglary do as much harm to society as a saloon?"

"Not a hundredth part as much."

"Why, then, do you license one and not the other?"

"I don't know."

"Can you name any good thing

about a saloon?"

"No, only the revenue we get out of it."

"What revenue do you get?"

"One hundred thousand dollars a year."

"But you say you pay two millions a year into the saloon?"

"Yes."

"And you said it cost you \$250,000 a year to take care of the defectives caused by the alcohol sold by the saloons?"

"Yes."

"Where, then, do you get any revenue?"

"Then the businessman was silent, and the angel's face grew as sad as the face of God when a father walks into the door of a saloon, takes a drink and then goes out and stumbles into the door of his own home to beat into pulp the most beautiful thing on earth. And the businessman is still silent. He has not been able to answer the angel's question.—Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, in the Advance.

EUROPE TAKING EXCESS SUPPLY OF CUBAN SUGAR

Product and Stock 140,000 Tons Larger Than Last Year Not Pressing Market Now

That European buying and the shortage of refiners more than offset unfavorable features of the sugar situation, is the view taken by the Cranikow-Rionda Company of 112 Wall street, New York, in their following market letter, dated October 15:

The firmness which developed here last week and culminated on Saturday, 9th inst., in the sale to a refiner of 30,000 bags Cuban, for October shipment, at 5.125c c.f. (4.14c), has continued during the period under review, although after the holiday on the 12th inst. holders displayed more disposition to meet refiners' views of 3c c.f. for Cuban and its equivalent of 4.01c c.f. for Porto Rico. A moderate business was subsequently done at the latter level, and the total reported sales of the week aggregate merely 33,500 tons of Cuban and 4500 tons Porto Rico. Today sugars having output options of delivery could doubtless be sold at 3.125c c.f. (4.14c), but only a moderate quantity of Cuban is now available even at the higher price of 3.35c c.f. (4.36c).

To the natural causes of the recent advance, mentioned in our previous issue, now has to be added the reappearance of Europe as a buyer of pressed crop Cuban, a fairly large line having been sold this week for overseas destinations at 2.90c f.o.b. Cuba, a price which figures somewhat better than our local buyers' views of 3c c.f. United States. These transactions, calling for comparatively prompt shipment, had the effect of practically eliminating whatever pressure there was from Cuba to sell sugars to supply United States requirements. The result naturally has been a highly favorable one for holders in Cuba, who, at this time of year, usually find control of the situation practically in their own hands.

On the other hand there are also important factors of opposite effect which must not be overlooked, among which are the probable United States demand for refined during balance of the year, and what the attitude of the domestic beet producers will be with regard to disposal of their present crop. A very limited demand, together with undue anxiety to sell the domestic beet product and a stock in Cuba about 140,000 tons in excess of last year's figures at this date, might exercise an adverse influence upon the market. However, in view of the very small stocks now in refiners' hands here, the unfavorable factors referred to could not exert much influence on values in the immediate future.

CLOSE ISLAND MAILS EARLIER THAN USUAL

Effective tomorrow, a temporary change in the time of closing of island mails will be made, the postoffice announced today.

Mail for regular island boats will close an hour before sailing time instead of the present 45 minutes. The change will continue effective to Saturday, November 6, inclusive.

The change is made necessary because a statistical count of despatched island mail is being made this week. The change in closing time will not affect mail intended for trains.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

—JOSEPH NOBRIGA: Just now by order of the government, Honolulu has many useless wireless plants. I hope soon they will issue an order which will let us have useless wireless.

—WALTER ENGLE: Now that the new elevator is up and working so well it seems too bad that the public lands office are not upstairs so that we could use the elevator every time we go to work.

—PETER KALANI: I have enjoyed my vacation very much and am ready for work again. I spent a good bit of time fishing in the waters off Diamond Head, getting some pretty good catches a few times.

—CITY AUDITOR JAMES BICKNELL: I fail to see where there is any news in the fact that city employees haven't paid up their taxes and are having their salaries held out. I don't see how that could interest anyone.

—CHARLIE CLARK: Ruffy was there holds up street peddlers work and we have found it hard during the last few days to get much work done. Our next strip of work will be on Pensacola, between Lunalilo and Beretania streets.

—DEPUTY ATTORNEY GARDEN: The police school meets for its third session this afternoon. We will have out a big squad today, including the sheriff, and hope to brush up the men on the traffic rules.

—CHIEF JUSTICE A. G. M. ROBERTSON: The statement in this morning's *Advertiser* to the effect that the first Regatta Day in Honolulu occurred 33 years ago—November, 1882—needs to be corrected. In the interest of historical accuracy. The first "King's Birthday" regatta was held 40 years ago, to wit, on Kalakaua's natal day in November, 1875. There had been regattas before then on the Fourth of July and other holidays.

STAR-BULLETIN GIVES YOU TODAY'S NEWS TODAY

BIG LOS ANGELES PAPER MAY SEND EXCURSION HERE

Examiner Cables to Promotion Committee About the Great Northern's First Trip

A cablegram received today by the Promotion Committee from the publisher of the Los Angeles Examiner says:

"Examiner is urged to conduct an excursion on the first trip of the Great Northern to Hilo and Honolulu, leaving Los Angeles November 27, to emphasize the importance of a direct steamship passenger line between Los Angeles and the Hawaiian Islands. The Examiner has asked what arrangements can be made for such a party during its four days' stay in the islands, and particularly in Honolulu, and wants to know what entertainments will be out during that time." The Promotion Committee is now seeking specific information from the hotel, for with the Great Northern's three to four hundred regular passengers, the general run of accommodations in the largest hotels will be well taken up.

The message indicates that Southern California is aroused over the prospect for a permanent passenger line between Los Angeles and Honolulu, for which the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles and other organizations have made several campaigns. The committee is particularly pleased because of the deep interest manifested by the Examiner for it indicates that a brand new field of tourist activity can be opened up.

Orders for 1000 steel under-frame box cars, 1000 all-steel coal cars and 500 under-frame gondolas were placed by the Reading company.

Gen. Bernad, commander-in-chief of the French forces in the Orient, will command the Allies' expeditionary army in the Balkans.

Here's a Bargain in a Tantalus Home! Right on the top of Tantalus ridge, looking into Manoa! and at end of the new Tantalus road. A two-story house, partly furnished. About 30,000 square feet of land and magnificent view. The elevation will brace you up and save you doctor's bills.

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2568 Rooke St., Puunui.....	4	"	75.00
1124 Lunalilo	4	"	70.00
Cor. Green and Victoria sts.....	6	"	75.00
2658 Oahu ave., Manoa.....	3	"	60.00

UNFURNISHED

Royal Grove (Waikiki).....	2	"	37.50
Hackfield and Prospect Sts.....	2	"	27.50
14 Mendocina Tract (Liliha St.).....	3	"	30.00
1713 Kalia Rd., Waikiki	2	"	25.00
(partly furnished)			
770 Kinau St.	4	"	32.50
1004 W. 5th Ave., Kaimuki.....	4	"	16.00
1029 Aloha lane	2	"	18.00
1339 Wilder Ave.	4	"	40.00
1562 Nuuanu Ave.	5	"	50.00
Luso St. (near School).....	2	"	30.00
Thurston Ave.	2	"	25.00
1312 Center St., Kaimuki	2	"	35.00
1818 Beretania St.	2	"	25.00
2015 Lanihuli Drive (Manoa).....	3	"	40.00
Waialae road, bet. 6th and 7th Aves.....	15	"	30.00
Hyde and Oahu, Manoa	2	"	35.00
2355 Oahu Ave., Manoa.....	5	"	70.00
1124 Lunalilo (partly furnished).....	4	"	50.00
929 Green st.	2	"	35.00
1317 Makiki St.	2	"	25.00
1205 Wilhelmina Rise	2	"	25.00
14th and Palolo Aves., Kaimuki.....	2	"	32.50
1140 Kalia st. (in lane).....	2	"	12.50

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